

THE BYSTANDER



Pinkham's Pipe.
Reaping Wallach's Laurels.
Ernest Kaai's Hit.
The Contest Craze.
Petrie's Pilikia.
Capron's Little Joke.
Niagara and Halemauau.
Campbell's One Regret.
Congressmen and Lucas.

Mr. Pinkham's idea that the bitterest opponent of the Americanization of these islands through the creation of a farming class, and the organizer of the Plumbing trust, can become the choice of President Roosevelt for Governor, has all the iridescence, but somewhat less of the substance, of a valley rainbow.

Mr. Pinkham is a man of strong prejudices, of complete subservience to the feudal class which would keep Hawaii in the old groove, and in the gentle art of making and deserving enemies he has few equals.

To make him Governor would nullify the promises of the administration to aid in the development of Hawaii along typical American lines. And it would condone a record of trust organization which is as offensive in a small way as Harriman's is in a large one.

Dr. Brinkerhoff, the Federal leper expert who is to have charge of the leprosy to be erected on Molokai, is a very unassuming and modest chap and has borne the honors which have fallen to his lot with becoming grace, even when they stretched into the Sunday supplements of the Examiner. But the latest honors which he has received are too much for even him. If he walks past you with his head up in the air and does not deign to notice an old friend on the street, don't think of him too harshly, as he has reason to feel elated.

The doctor was out in the country the other day and, happening to pass where a number of natives were gathered pounding poi, stopped for a moment to watch the work. One native looked at him, then whispered to the next, who also gazed, with awe and admiration. Some message was passed around and in a moment the subject of my story found himself in the midst of an admiring circle, talking Hawaiian and English combined, trying to kiss his hand and lavishing the most elaborate of bows upon his unsuspecting person.

Now Dr. Brinkerhoff is not very strong in speaking or understanding Hawaiian, but a companion who was with him was, and after a moment the friend's face began to spread into a smile which was most unseemly. He allowed the seance to go on, but let the story out when he got home. The Hawaiians had mistaken Dr. Brinkerhoff, for "Dr." J. Lor Wallach.

While talking with one of the Shriners the other day he told me of the great hit made on the Coast by Ernest Kaai. Among the incidents which he recounted was one which happened in Oakland. It seems that one evening a number of Shriners drifted into a big music hall after hearing the opera and the sweet singer from Honolulu was with them. It happened that there was a Hawaiian quintet playing in the house at the time and they were located in the balcony.

The Honolulu boys immediately sent them a bottle of wine with a note stating who they were and asking them to play "Old Plantation," and that one of the members of the party would sing it from the audience. The quintet responded immediately and Kaai sang. The applause was deafening and encore after encore was called for while the men in the audience recognized the Aloha Patrol and came forward with invitations one after the other to visit at the Elks' Club, the Athenian Club and other clubs with which Oakland is well supplied.

I dropped in for a few minutes at the Inter-Island ship chandlery the other day and found the old salts busy picking out the next Governor of Hawaii. Suddenly someone sprang a scheme which took everyone's breath away. So simple a way to decide the matter. Why had it not been thought of before? Get up a voting contest in one of the newspapers and let the man who may get the largest number of votes take the position. "Yes," drawled someone else. "Why not let 'Admiral' Beckley buy it outright as well as any other way?"

I happened to go past a shoe store the other day and saw my friend T. H. Petrie buying a pair of waukenafts. He saw me about the same time and I think must have recognized me as The Bystander, for he blushed crimson. I found out about it afterwards. He was yachting on the Gladys a few Sundays ago and while out on the bowsprit lost his balance and fell overboard. He did not have on his own shoes at the time. Now trying to fill another man's shoes is a job which "Petrie" should be good at, from the record in rapid promotion which he has made of late years. Still one can not always keep up the record and sad to say when he was pulled on board his little toes were shining out with nothing to cover them. This is why Petrie was buying shoes.

Congressman Capron, of Rhode Island, is an excellent story teller and has always at the point of his tongue some tale to illustrate whatever may be under discussion at the time. One of the best of his many stories told during his trip about the islands was told on Thursday night at Hilo. His friend, Representative Littlefield of Maine, was made the victim of his tale.

When Mr. Littlefield was first elected to Congress, Mr. Capron related, he viewed the prospect of a session spent at the national capital with a great deal of pleasure and expressed his delight to Mrs. Littlefield:

"I suppose that there are a great deal of things and many wonderful sights to see in Washington," he said.

"Yes, I suppose there are," his good wife is supposed to have said, "but as I am going to Washington with you, Charley, there are a great many of those wonderful things that you won't see."

One awed-faced member of the Congressional party was peering into the depths of Halemauau. Turning to a companion he said:

"Did you ever see anything more wonderful than this?"

"No," answered his companion, "the only thing that ever impressed me in the same way was the Falls of Niagara."

This supplied the awed one with an idea.

"Say," he murmured, "if we could only turn Niagara down that hole wouldn't it raise a h—?"

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, is a bluenose, having first seen the light of day in Prince Edward Island. His trip to Hawaii is therefore a double education, for it is currently reported that bluenoses know only the one island. The first arrivals in Kansas from that part of the world are reported to have told their new neighbors that they came from "the" island and when pressed for further particulars said:

"Why, Prince Edward Island. What other islands are there?"

Mr. Campbell explains, however, that he brought his parents to Kansas when he was only one year old and escaped in that way the prevalent azure proboscis. Since coming to Hawaii and looking around he has only been heard to utter one regret and that is that at the time he brought his parents to Kansas he did not at the same time send his grandfather to Hawaii as a missionary.

It is hardly to be expected that as many malinis as there are in the

Congressional party could travel about Hawaii without bumping up against some strange things and doing something funny, quick as our distinguished visitors are to grasp situations and appreciate new ideas and customs. The intricacies of the language—and each member of the party aspired to be a Hawaiian linguist—afforded several of them an opportunity to make delicious blunders, which were particularly choice when gravely delivered in the course of speeches and the glee of those who knew the tongue was not always explainable to the ones committing the lapsi lingue. On only one occasion, however, did any mistake of this kind result in anything but smiles and that was when Scribe Lowrey, of the New York Post, who accompanies the party, told Judge Kepoikai that his speech was "pupule." Until told that "pupule" was meant his honor was somewhat ruffled.

The manner of serving luau was also somewhat of a puzzle to the visitors, although the majority sailed in and attacked the strange viands with all the ardor of experimentists. At the luau served at the Kahului fisheries one of the guests of honor gazed about longingly and inquiringly for a spoon. Finally he espied, piled atop of the chicken luau, a yellow chicken leg, the claws curled invitingly up. Necessity being the mother of invention he grasped the foot by the shin bone and attacked the limu and other dainties with this as his weapon. It made an admirable substitute and he thinks yet that that was what the chicken's foot was put by his place for.

Small Talks

JUDGE A. N. KAPOKAI—I don't want to be Governor.

HARRY LEWIS—I tell you four-cent sugar will make a boom in these islands.

A. L. C. ATKINSON—The Hilo breakwater is feasible and I have no doubt that it will be built.

JUDGE DOLE—Complete data will justify the argument for diversified farming in this Territory.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD—Delegate Kubio is doing excellent work for Hawaii at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE HEPBURN—Honolulu ought to have a garrison of between three and four thousand men.

FRED. J. CHURCH—Small farming? Of course it pays. If you don't believe it, go over and take a look at Ahuimannu.

CHARLES NOTLEY—As a man committed to the best interests of Honolulu I am solid for Charles Hustace for mayor.

ADMIRAL VERY—One of the few inconveniences of life in Honolulu is being awakened by the bells rung for early mass.

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR—I don't care to discuss the Governorship. It will be time enough to do that if it is ever offered to me.

GOV. CLEGHORN—I have been here over fifty years and I have never met a practical agriculturist who believed in small farming.

SAM F. CHILLINGWORTH—The visit of the Congressional party will have been the greatest advertising that Hawaii ever received.

REPRESENTATIVE MCGAVIN—The Hawaiians are a hospitable and generous race and they average up well in point of intelligence.

H. J. RHODES—I imported some Early Rose potatoes awhile ago and am having splendid success with them on my Manoa valley farm.

J. A. M'CANDESS—I think if the Federal government would pay for our schools and sanitation we could safely forego the refund money.

E. H. EDWARDS—I am the Napoosoo farmer and am indignant over Bishop Restarick's statement that my enterprises have not been successful.

COL. SAM JOHNSON—I saw E. M. Boyd in Los Angeles and he says he has one or two propositions which, if they go through, will fix him for life.

GENERAL KEIFER—I was much surprised at the progress which has been made by the islands and the high degree of development which has been attained.

GILBERT J. WALLER—Our new church on King street will cost about \$3000. Very much assistance has come to us from members of other churches and from outsiders.

CONGRESSMAN KEIFER—They tell us there is but one per cent of the Hawaiians who are unable to read and write some language. What State in the Union could come anywhere near that?

CONGRESSMAN WILSON—I believe without a doubt that this Territory of the United States is the most important, the most patriotic and the most intelligent of all the territories which we have left.

HENRY MACFARLANE—I have sent guava jelly to New York several times and have word that it is the only kind they have in stock that will stand the summers. By the way, I am with the Advertiser heart and soul in favor of small farming. I know the business and it pays.

CONGRESSMAN FITZGERALD—I wonder where the Trans-Pacific Trade got that interview about the removal of the duty on pineapples, which they gracefully credited to me. I never gave any interview along the lines spoken of and never talked on any subject to a representative of that paper that I know of.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The opportunities and advantages to Hawaii and to the students to be afforded by the new College of Agriculture of Hawaii were discussed at length in a number of interesting addresses and papers at a meeting of the Farmers' Institute held last night in the Charles R. Bishop Hall, Oahu College, before a large number of members and others. The regents of the new college, the principals of the Oahu College and the Kamehameha and High schools and others were among the speakers, all of whom agreed that the aim of the new college should be the development of practical agriculture and mechanical arts along the highest lines applicable to the tropics, a school of advanced scientific learning where work for the betterment of Hawaii could be carried on.

Jared G. Smith, chairman of the meeting, explained the provisions of the Morrill Act, under which the college was created, and of the later acts affecting it, including Act 24 of the recent session of the local Legislature. As he understood it, the college was to stand for the best ideals in education, as far as possible to complete the work already being done in the secondary schools of the Territory, a school for the production of broad and well-rounded men.

Judge H. E. Cooper, president of the Board of Regents, also spoke on the legislative acts affecting the college and outlined the accomplishments of the colleges established in several of the States.

W. R. Farrington, who had had much to do in pushing through the local legislation to take advantage of the provisions of the Federal law, recited the difficulties overcome, resulting in the final passage of the Agricultural College Bill. He did not believe in confining the purposes of the school to the education of farmers.

Professor Arthur P. Griffiths discussed the education standards of the secondary schools of the Territory in relation to the new college, insisting that the entrance qualification of the college should be a high one, at least as high as similar institutions on the mainland. The fact that at first a few students would be unable to pass the test should be, he thought, no reason for lowering the standard. The college would, if

conducted along the higher lines, turn out skilled, earnest engineers, mechanics and agriculturists as well as men for the main industry.

Walter G. Smith, in answer to what the College of Agriculture could do for Hawaii, gave as a personal view that the best interests of the Territory would be served by encouraging and stimulating a system of diversified agricultural industries in the islands.

President Perley L. Horne of Kamehameha discussed secondary schools in relation to the new college. He, too, insisted on a high standard of qualification for entrance, a high standard being one that would tend to raise the graduation standard of the secondary schools. He declared that it were better for the college to begin with five qualified students than twenty-five poorly-qualified ones.

The practical benefits of the college were discussed by Byron O. Clark and the influence of such an institution on the home was treated of by Miss Minnie Reed, who cited the wholesome and general influence felt in Kansas and Michigan from their agricultural colleges.

J. E. Higgins of the United States Experiment Station pointed out the unique opportunity of such a college in developing the tropical fruit interests. There are few such colleges outside the temperate zones and none situated so ideally for this work as the Hawaii college would be. A great demand will shortly come from the West Indies, the Philippines and here for graduates of such a college. As a lecturing staff for the college he believed that there were many here interested enough to devote part of their time without thought of remuneration.

A synopsis of an ideal course of studies was given by T. C. Krauss, secretary of the Institute, and short addresses were also made by Judge Dole and Professor Reed.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting and instructive ever held by the Institute.

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COASTING LAW OUT OF PLACE

"The shipping interests have been unfair to these islands and unfair in their treatment of the government," said Congressman Stevens of Minnesota, in a discussion of the transportation question. "I was one of the members of the committee in which was discussed the question of the extension of the coasting law to Hawaii and I remember distinctly that the law was made operative here on the distinct promise of the shipping men that there would be at all times sufficient shipping to handle the passenger and freight traffic of these islands without hampering in any way the shipper."

"I find, however, that the business industry on this island of Hawaii has been ruined through lack of shipping facilities. This is one example of the way the shipping interests have treated this place. The actions of the steamship companies have been a great disappointment and I can tell you that the government is getting tired of this kind of bunco business."

Congressman Stevens had been investigating this question before he expressed himself in this way in Hilo last week. He had also had his attention called to the matter of the favored few securing the remission of the fine of \$200 inflicted upon those taking passage between here and the Coast on steamships flying the British and Japanese flags, the Doria and the Coptic the former and the liners of the T. K. K. line the latter.

"Our attention has been called to this," he said. "It appears that a good many of the Federal officials have been traveling on these foreign liners and having their fines remitted, while the people have to wait for the American liners or pay the penalty without any hope of a rebate. This is a gross unfairness. If any officials are to be allowed to travel in this way everyone ought to be allowed to do the same."

"It is our intention to have an investigation made and have the names of those who have had their fines remitted put on record. We will also demand the reasons why the rebates were granted, and if these reasons are not satisfactory someone is going to suffer."

Congressman Alexander of Buffalo is also an advocate of removing the coasting regulations so far as Hawaii is concerned.

"In enforcing these regulations so far away from the coast line proper a great injustice has been done these islands," he said. "So far as actual coasting trade is concerned, their application has been just, but it was surely never intended that these laws should be stretched so far and applied half way across the Pacific."

"Through a good many of our Eastern States run branches of the various Canadian railroads. Do you suppose for a minute that the people served by these lines would consent to any law which would deprive them of the use of these lines if they wanted to travel on them? Why, the people there would think it an outrage if any abridgment of their right to use the most convenient line was denied them, and why, then, should you people here be deprived of your right to travel on the first steamship that is going the way you want to go?"

"There may possibly be some excuses for making the law applicable here so far as freight shipments are concerned, but the law which makes passengers wait here and watch ships sail without them until an American liner comes along is an unjust one."

HAWAIIAN FEAST IN SALT LAKE CITY

Salt Lake Republican. — The missionary society of the Sandwich Islands has secured the beautiful rooms of the Lion house for their annual feast and ball, to be held on the evening of April 8. Not many people are aware of the large number of prominent men and women who have at one time or another filled missions to that beautiful faraway land. Two of our representatives in Congress, John T. Caine and Senator Reed Smoot, have been in Hawaii. President George Q. Cannon was one of the early and most famous missionaries to the country, while President Joseph F. Smith has been there many times, and is the best Hawaiian scholar in the church.

Invitations to the coming reunion are puzzlers; they are written in the Hawaiian language on royal colored paper, and whoever gets one will have to hunt up an interpreter. And they are worth the trouble, for they disclose some very delightful features as a part of the coming entertainment. First, the party is to be an old-fashioned dancing party, with side exhibitions of the Hawaiian hulas, interspersed with melos. The English ladies who attend are requested to dress in white, for whoever saw a native or a white man or woman on the islands dressed in anything but white for festive occasions? There is to be a wonderful feast of pol, beef, fish, pork, salted nuts, eggs, pickles, bananas and oranges. At least those are the English equivalent for the puua, inamona, kamano mo'a, maia and alani, hua moa mo'a, which spreads over one whole page of the invitation. Twenty tables will be spread in the large kitchen apartment, and a liberal rivalry is manifested between the ladies as to whose table shall be the most inviting.

The natives at Skull Valley, or Joseph, are already busy preparing wreaths and leis for this event. And then, there are to be white-robed native lads, who will wait upon tables and assist in the program of native music. Not they alone, there are some fine youths, and lovely maidens, who were either born on the islands or who have spent some years of childhood there, and these will take part in the mysterious progressive quadrille, which is being arranged for this occasion. The dancing will be led by President Joseph F. Smith, and the orchestra is to be composed of some of the handsomest children of Sandwich Island missionaries.

POLICE SPECIAL COMPLAINED OF

Ah Tin, a Chinese student, yesterday related to an Advertiser reporter a complaint against Mr. Eddie Like, editor of the Aloha Aina. It was not as editor that Ed. Like aggrieved the complainant but as a fellow tenant holding the advantage of having a special policeman's commission that he misused, according to the story, for the purposes of his own petty vengeance.

"Last night I went home from the Honolulu Library," Ah Tin said, "and after changing my clothes for the night, went into the kitchen. Mr. Like and I live in the same building."

"He had been cooking something and gone out. A piece of firewood dropped off the stove. Two children, one Like's son and the other a little girl living there, came into the kitchen. The little girl asked who put the firewood on the floor and the boy pointed to me and said, 'Ah Tin,' and I slapped his hand."

"The boy told his father I licked him. Like took me by the arm and said he was a policeman and he drove me before him like a car and said I must go to the police station."

"I asked him to be merciful and let me put on my coat and my pants. He let me go to my room and when I was dressing there he was calling 'Hurry up, hurry up.' He said he was a policeman and a friend of Laukaea."

"He came in my room and pushed me and told me to come with him. I wanted to get a carriage but he said I must go in the patrol wagon. I said I was a student and did not want to be disgraced by going in the patrol wagon. He pushed me along like a drunken man and telephoned on an alarm box but the station people refused to send the wagon down."

"After walking a few feet he told me to get a carriage and I did. I told an officer at the station how the trouble took place. He referred us to Mr. Jarrett, the deputy sheriff, and we both testified what had happened. I told Jarrett the same as I am telling you."

"Jarrett told me to go home and not hit the little boy next time. I have never been treated so shamefully since I was born than the way Mr. Like drove me like an animal. Yes, he is a special police officer."

BANDMAN KAIWI SUES THE ANGELS

D. Kaiwi, a member of the Hawaiian band for more than thirty years, has brought suit in Honolulu District Court for a balance of \$295 on his salary while the band was on its mainland tour last year. Interest, attorney's fees and costs are also claimed. The suit is against the syndicate that is alleged to have guaranteed the band's expenses when J. C. Cohen applied for its services to make the tour, the list of defendants being Wm. Brash, C. J. Hutchins, William Love, J. F. Morgan, Geo. Bigelow, H. C. Carter, H. Armitage, Robert Shingle, A. N. Campbell and Joel C. Cohen. Attorney General Peters, as judge advocate of the Hawaiian National Guard, prosecutes the suit, assisted by his deputy, Mr. Milverton. Should this suit be successful the claims of other bandboys against the "angels" to the tune of about \$5000, will be brought into court.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Hayes says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.